Objectives

By the end of the presentation, participants will:

• Understand the Department of Health’s mission and values
• Be familiar with School Health Advisory Committees (SHAC)
• Be able to identify health related barriers to academic success
• Be able to identify means to building a strong SHAC membership
Mission

• The Florida Department of Health works to protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, & community efforts.
Values

**Innovation**: We search for creative solutions and manage resources wisely.

**Collaboration**: We use teamwork to achieve common goals & solve problems.

**Accountability**: We perform with integrity & respect.

**Responsiveness**: We achieve our mission by serving our customers & engaging our partners.

**Excellence**: We promote quality outcomes through learning & continuous performance improvement.
What is a SHAC?

• Section 381.0056 of the Florida Statutes requires each district have a School Health Advisory Committee (SHAC).

Goal: remove health related barriers to academic success
Eight Components

1. Health Education
2. Physical Education
3. Health Services
4. Nutrition Services
5. Counseling, Psychological, and Social Services
6. Healthy School Environment
7. Health Promotion for Staff
8. Parent and Community Involvement
Benefits of a SHAC

• Parents, school, health, business and community leaders serve together as problem solvers
• Identify local resources and advance policy based on local prerequisites
• Annually review and approve the district’s School Health Services Plan
• Use data to identify priorities
Ideas on Building Membership

• Contact those physicians or other providers who routinely certify 3040s
• Contact those medical professionals who value your referrals
• Reach out to local doctors groups/hospitals – CEO/Administrator and ask if they have a new or existing partner who could attend four or five meetings. This is a way for the physician’s group to build client patients.
Ideas on Building Membership - Continued

• Recognize members for their time contributed
• Request SHAC speakers on topics
• Organize lectures for parents sponsored by doctors and the SHAC
Ideas on Building Members - Continued

• Adopt a clinic
• Survey principals
• Invite – Title 1 Coordinators, Homeless Liaisons, Migrant Liaisons and Military Family Life Consultants (MFLCs) to present at meetings
Identify and Include Existing Workgroups/Resources

- Safe Schools
- Students Working Against Tobacco (SWAT)
- Parent Teacher Association (PTA)
- Sexual Assault Response Teams
- School councils
- Resource officers
Identify and Include Existing Workgroups/Resources - *Continued*

- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- School-Based/School-Linked Health Programs
- Medical Associations
- Hospitals, local pediatricians, physicians, dentists
- Universities, Colleges, Technical Institutes
SHAC Chair Should:

• Be a member of the community
• Perceive schools as being influential in the lives of students and staff
• Be concerned about health and wellness issues for children, adolescents and school staff
• Be willing to make the time commitment
SHAC Activities

• Remove health related barriers to academic success
• Develop and approve Biennial School Health Service Plan
• Conduct a needs assessment
• Build upon resources
• Engage speakers
• Educate decision/policy makers
• Network/Collaborate
Collaboration

• Collaboration between the school district and local DOH is a necessity for success
• Regular and consistent reporting of data from the school district
• Ensure all students receive health care planning and proper treatment of their chronic conditions to reduce absenteeism
What Are Health Related Barriers to Academic Success?

- Chronic Absenteeism
- Chronic Health Conditions
- Teen Pregnancy
- Violence and Fear of Violence
- Disengagement/Mental Health Issues
Chronic Absenteeism

- Chronic absenteeism affects performance, contributes to disengagement, high drop-out rates and impacts the community on social and economic levels.

Chronic Absenteeism

- Six percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in 2010-2011 due to illness or injury - (Bloom, Cohen & Freeman, 2011)
  - 56 million students in 2010-11 – U.S. Census data
  - 3,360,000 chronic absentees
  - 36,960,000 school days lost
Reducing Chronic Absenteeism

- Collect and share data on why students are absent
- Collaborate to reduce barriers for students
- Engage partners to develop early warning signs and interventions
- Use the data to help inform local policies
Educationally Relevant
Health Disparities – Major Contributors

• Vision
• Asthma
• Teen Pregnancy
Additional Educationally Relevant Health Issues
(other contributors)

- Diabetes
- Seizure Disorder
- Allergies
- Psychiatric & Attention Deficit Disorder/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- Obesity
- Oral Health
- Aggression and Violence
- Physical Activity
- Breakfast
Vision

• Low-income children and children experiencing problems in school are disproportionately affected by vision problems.
Vision Screenings and Referrals by the School Health Services Program

- 782,406 students screened in 2012-2013
- 863,173 students screened in 2013-2014
- 141,282 students were referred for follow-up care (exams, glasses) during those two years as a result
Access to Vision Services

• State resources
• PTAs and/or local Lions clubs
2013-2014 Reported Conditions

- 186,975 students reported to have Asthma
- 93,407 students reported to have Attention Deficit Disorder/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- 16,362 students reported to have Psychiatric Conditions
- 7,249 students reported to have Diabetes

State of Florida 2013-2014 Summary of School Health Services
ED Visits for Asthma (ICD-9 code 493) among Children ages 5-18 in Florida in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>ED Visits (count)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>16,343</td>
<td>53.89</td>
<td>146.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>9,129</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>80.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 to 18</td>
<td>4,852</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,324</td>
<td>94.36</td>
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</table>
ED Visits for Asthma (ICD-9 code 493) among Children ages 5-18 in Florida in 2013 - Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>ED Visits (count)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>7,677</td>
<td>25.73</td>
<td>49.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>13,122</td>
<td>43.97</td>
<td>185.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic, all races</td>
<td>8,117</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>81.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>46.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Asthma - Continued

- Children with asthma are more likely to have disturbed sleep
- Disturbed sleep is associated with decreased ability to learn and with educational outcomes
- Greater daytime sleepiness has been associated with lower mathematics and language grades
Asthma - Continued

• Children with more severe asthma are more likely to exhibit psychological problems, depression and anxiety

• African-American students with asthma in schools with full time RNs missed significantly fewer school days than children in school with part time nurses
Asthma Resources

• Florida Asthma Coalition
• Asthma-Friendly School Program
• American Lung Association
• Attendance records - identify chronic absentees (attributable to asthma)
Teen Pregnancy

- Approximately one-third of teenage females in the U.S. become pregnant
- The 2013 birth rate for Florida teens (15-19) was 23.8 per 1,000 live births
- A 2008 study suggests that daughters of teen mothers were 66 percent more likely to become teen mothers themselves - *Meade, Kershaw & Ickovics, 2008*
- Teen pregnancy influences educational outcomes by increasing the risks of absenteeism and dropping out
State Average Comprehensive Program Birth Rates Per 1,000 Females aged 11-18

- State Average Birth Rate per 1,000 Female Population of Comprehensive Students 6th - 12th Grade
- Birth Rate Per 1000 Female Population by Year of Birth by County of Residence (Mother), Mother’s Age=11, 12, 13, 14, 15-17, 18

Florida HEALTH
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Resources

• Florida Department of Education Safe and Healthy Schools toolkit
  – http://www.fldoe.org/schools/safe-healthy-schools/healthy-schools/sexual-edu

• Students in Comprehensive schools have a lower teen pregnancy rate than students in non-comprehensive schools

• Florida Department of Health - Adolescent Health Program
School Nurses

• School nurses influence attendance
• Return to class after visiting the clinic is a return on investment
• School nurses are significantly less likely to dismiss a student from school early than non-licensed personnel

– Pennington & Delaney, 2008; Wyman, 2005
Conclusion

• Having a strong SHAC working collaboratively with the local DOH and School District is necessary to remove the health related barriers to academic success.

• Major health barriers to academic success: Vision, Asthma and Teen Pregnancy.

• Goal – reduce chronic absenteeism and keep students healthy!
Thank you!

Division of Community Health Promotion
Bureau of Family Health Services
School, Adolescent &
Reproductive Health Section
School Health Services Program

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